

**The Washington Herald**  
Published Every Morning in the Year by  
The Washington Herald Company,  
425-427-429 Eleventh St. N. Washington, D. C.  
J. E. Rice, President and General Manager.  
Phone: Main 3300—All Departments  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—BY CARRIER  
In Washington and Vicinity:  
Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 40c; 1 Year, \$4.80  
SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL IN ADVANCE  
Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 50c; 1 Year, \$5.00  
Daily Only, 1 Month, 40c; 1 Year, \$3.50  
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations  
BRANCH OFFICES:  
London, Eng.: 125 Pall Mall, S. W. 1.  
Paris: Grand Hotel, No. 1 Rue Aubert.  
New York: 225 Fifth Ave.; Chicago: 900 Mallers  
Bldg.; Los Angeles: 407 Van Nuys Bldg.  
BENJAMIN & KENTNOR COMPANY,  
National Advertising Representative.  
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921.

**By Western Standards.**

IF JAPAN was of the West, it would not be difficult to guess why she hesitated to agree to join the Washington conference. It would readily be credited to what is known as a bad conscience. But Japan is of the East. The two do not have the same rules of conscience, nor the same distinctions of right and wrong in human relations. Japan may copy the West without the West's motives or methods or objectives.

But Japan has felt that she of the East was asked to come before a court of the West under Western rules, processes and standards, and that she alone would be on trial. It was probably this feeling which led that leader of the elder statesmen and an uncompromising champion of aggressive policies, Okuma, to say:

The most probable fact is that, having failed to put as much restriction on the Japanese position and activity in the Far East as she desired at the Versailles conference, the United States has sought a different opportunity in the form of the Pacific conference. The future center of the world's markets and wealth lies in China and Siberia. It is only too natural for America, therefore, to want to restrict the activity of the Japanese, who possess intimate relations with the above quarters and who occupy superior positions there. The Japanese must be prepared to reject whatever proposals may be made at the conference in disregard of the rights and interests of the people of the Orient. If Japan's protests or claims should be ignored she should quit the conference.

It is supposed that Okuma may head Japan's delegation. He is not bothered by a Western conscience nor with Western discrimination. He may see no difference between the absorption of Korea and the American possession of the Philippines and Hawaii. He may parallel Shantung with the British and French spheres in China. He may liken Japan in Siberia to Britain in India, and France in Algeria, or Italy in Tripoli. He may interpret the "open door" as closed by the Monroe doctrine in South America. He may be hard to convince that a national promise as to aggression in other countries is not like a party platform, merely something by which to gain power and control.

Americans know that the Monroe doctrine is the "open door" in operation. They also know that Japan has repeatedly pledged to uphold the "open door" in China and the maintenance of China's political independence and territorial integrity. She, with others, accepted the John Hay policy, with its interpretation, recently repeated by Secretary Hughes. In the first Anglo-Japanese treaty this same pledge was made as to Korea. But only eight years later the Hermit Empire was an integral part of Japan.

During the war Japan refused to permit China to retake Shantung from Germany, or join with her in doing so, or to become an ally of the Allies. She took it upon herself to wrest this province from the Germans, but with the usual promise to return it to China. If that was her purpose, why not let China recover her own territory? A little later she served on China the ultimatum of the twenty-one points, which would have made all that empire but what Korea was in 1902. Before she would help protect the Eastern seas from submarines she made the bargain by secret treaty, which gave her the North Pacific German islands.

She entered Siberia with the other allies, but sent more than double the troops that were her quota, and has stayed, while trade followed her armies. It was during the war that the Ishii-Lansing agreement was made, which she tried to have give to her paramount interests in China, and claims it does so. To all appearances, judged by Western standards, Japan has a long record of bad faith, of promises not kept and of an attempt to absorb where others, at most, have but sought advantage without closing the door back of them. Moreover, this is the twentieth, not nineteenth, century, and this conference will meet under a different standard of international responsibility.

**Popular Government.**

THE newest thing in governments is that they are doing things because they have to. The greatest change brought by the war is that governments are acting in response to popular compulsion. The initiative in controlling policies comes from the outside. It is because Lloyd George is constantly "in tune" that he holds his premiership, not because of contributions from within. He is like the bat whose movements are controlled by a supreme sensitiveness which responds to a variant note indicating every obstruction.

It was the rule from time immemorial, that governments shaped policies which the people accepted. The initiative came from within the governments themselves and this was called statesmanship. It was leadership to gain this acceptance; to determine what was nationally best, and guide the people along this way, which frequently was but that of personal ambition. Now it is statesmanship to sense the popular will, to combat it when wrong or wisely apply it when right. The fact that a government is popular, in the sense of being of the people, only when the people make it so, is gaining an appreciative grip on a sort of subconscious activity.

Every government now knows that if it attempts a war without not merely popular approval, but imperative demand, it will fail. It is a peculiar fact of history too, that the wars of personal ambition, which most wars have been, have always

been failures, sooner or later bringing national disaster, even if there was a seeming immediate success. This last war had its origin in personal ambition. Other wars have been knowingly forced to quiet or avoid popular discontent. They, and all of their kind, have brought only ultimate disillusionment to those responsible and to their people.

Today the Turks are being led in war to further the ambition of one man. Imperialism is but a like expression of governmental ambition. Only the response to the national will and its guidance along right ways to right conclusions, marks national success. More than ever, anything else than this is either impossible, or marks failure and disaster.

If the Washington conference reaches success, it will be from pressure from the outside. It is already evident that the governments concerned are but as sincere as they are made to feel they must be. People are thinking peace; governments are not. People are thinking disarmament; governments are not. People want peaceful settlements of differences; governments are still wedded to the old diplomacy of deceit, of bargaining, of intrigue and of gaining advantage by a show of force.

This may be the age of jazz as James M. Beck says, but we will all wriggle out of it some way.

**Trade With Russia.**

THE United States has refused to recognize the Russian Soviet government. It has refused to enter into a trade agreement, or any agreement with that government save to feed 1,000,000 of its starving children. It has not prohibited trade with Russia and the Soviets, or any Russian. All can buy in this country anything they have the money or materials with which to pay.

Great Britain, on the other hand, entered a trade agreement. It is said by American advocates of the Soviets that this has been of great advantage. Has it? The one thing which induced Great Britain, more than all else, to dicker with the Lenin-Trotsky control was to safeguard India and her Eastern possessions from Bolshevism. This was a very material part of the contract. The Soviets agreed there should be no Bolshevik propaganda involving British interests; that it should not be extended toward India.

Before the treaty was fully ratified the treaty was rushed through with the Turks, directly contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of this agreement. Ever since there has been steady progress of Bolshevik propaganda from Moscow toward and in India. In his last letter, Sir Philip Gibbs tells of this on information coming to him personally. They are working through Afghanistan, with which country they have recently made a treaty. They have worked through Persia and in Mesopotamia. They have never for a day kept this agreement to refrain from this political propaganda.

This is but added evidence that the Bolsheviks are like their American prototype, the I. W. W. The I. W. W. do not pretend to keep agreements. They boldly say so. They admit that they only settle a strike in preparation for another, and use sabotage where a strike is not advisable. The Soviets are of exactly this quality, of a total absence of any moral sense, let alone moral standard. They contend that anything which will promote Bolshevism, or foment revolution, is absolutism for broken pledges, or pledges made to be broken.

They ask trade contact only to more easily insinuate revolutionary propaganda. This is the sort of people with whom certain Americans would have our government open trade relations; they even advocate recognition. They are but of the same kind, without moral sense or standard, and willing to sacrifice their own government on the altar of communism.

The makers of hosiery are becoming distinctive in not yet having appeared before Congress to demand that the manufacture, importation, sale and transportation of long skirts shall be prohibited.

**The Mexican Way.**

AT LAST oil and Mexico find they can mix. Following the supreme court decision as to the confiscation clause of the Mexican constitution, that government has reached a mutually satisfactory agreement with oil interests of this country whose personal representatives negotiated their own settlements. Oil production has been resumed and peace reigns. The bulk of what Secretary Hughes demanded should be put in a treaty prior to recognition, has been gained without a treaty.

How much of this settlement as to property rights and industrial rights as well as the court decision in reversing a prior decision, has been but a sequence of the uncompromising position of Mr. Hughes, is without the mark. It has come. Obregon is still rather defiant. He is a Mexican who knows the grandiose, superstitious nature of his own people. He is playing up to it, as it occupies the galleries. When he tells the Mexicans that the United States is not so much and that a treaty is not a panacea, they all applaud. In fact they eat it.

Obregon has his own way of doing things and this is the Mexican way. There are other ways, probably, in which he would prefer to do them, but safety first demands this Mexican way. He wants recognition by this government more than anything else save only to hold his present job. It is best for the United States that he should hold it, as he seems able to preserve the peace, make life reasonably safe and is pulling out the financial tangles.

It is not believed anyone else could do better. There is no one else in sight who could do as well. If he gets recognition, it will have to come more or less in the Mexican way of arriving in a proper state of Mexican dignity, which is distinguished rather by garments than reason. It is quite as essential to understand Mexico as that the Mexicans understand the United States, since we are neighbors.

It is said that Lenin and Trotsky have arranged to come to this country, but nothing is predicted as to either contesting for the seat of Senator France.

The spirit of U. S. Grant will hover over the Washington conference. He is the one man who not only said: "Let us have peace," but got it and made it stick.

Anyway, in September custom makes it au fait, or something quite as proper, to cut the lawn but once a fortnight.

**New York City Day By Day Impressions**  
By O. O. McIntyre

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The "street moocher" is slinking out of the side streets again with his whine "Cap, can I speak to you a minute?" He displays the nickel in his grimy hand to lure another nickel for "a cuppa coffee." For several years New York has been singularly free from beggars.

Even "Old Horse and Wagon," the only Chinese vagrant ever listed on police blotters, has returned to his pitch at Mott street; "Crying Mary," whose tear ducts flood at will, now shuffles along Times Square weeping because she has no money "to get back to Jersey."

The old timers seem to be all back at old stands. The other evening "The Dummy Chucker," who has been immortalized in short story, fell in a pohny epileptic seizure in front of the Globe Theater. Chucking a dummy fit is enhanced in realism by chewing soap which brings ghastly foam to the lips.

A tatterdemalion, whose gaunt face and sunken eyes were pitiful to see, stood in the shadows of a subway kiosk the other night waiting for a policeman to stroll northward. I watched from a nearby corner.

He suddenly darted through the traffic jam to a limousine in which was seated a movie star, whose name in shimmering electric lights helps swell the nocturnal borealis of the Tenderloin.

"For Gawd's sake leddy," he gasped, "I ain't at four days." She drew a bill from a gold mesh bag and passed it to him. He didn't offer thanks. He knew that any moment a hand might close around his arm and a gentleman from Central Office, with squared shoulders and black derby would lead him away.

So he crept back into the shadows, vulture-like to await new prey. His business was unbecomingly, in four sudden swoops, to waiting limousines he increased his ill-gotten fortunes with bank notes.

After the day's work the professional beggar makes his way to "The Roost," a drab 25 cent vermin infested flop house on Bleeker street near the Bowery. In a raid there the thoroughfare with unkempt guests, tossed up by the city's billboards and shrieking sirens. All but three had bank books showing healthy savings accounts.

The sluice gates of Fifth avenue traffic went down as the big traffic tower lights winked red. A great juggernaut fire wagon tore down the thoroughfare, clanking and clanking and shrieking sirens. A bell and shrieking siren. A uniformed, hatless chauffeur hunched on his perch with his face set. Death rode on the winds. At Forty-second street a little old lady carrying a small black basket—a bit of lavender and old lace of another day—somehow slipped through the police cordon about the curbs and reached the middle of the street. The siren of the fire wagon went white. The fire wagon driver swerved just so slightly and the wheel hubs grazed the old lady's dress. "What was that?" she inquired querulously to the policeman who rushed up to her. "Nothing at all," he said—and she wondered why tears rolled down his cheeks. He escorted her to the curb, and life on Fifth avenue resumed its usual tempo.

Broadway anxiously awaits the return of Renard Wolf for a year now his sprightly writings of the Morning Telegraph. Wolf is regarded as the best toastmaster in New York. At his parties the literary banquets have become classics. His health broke down and he is still confined to his apartment. He has written several scathing articles on the Channing Pollock as his collaborator. It was Wolf who saw Marcus Loew and Lee Shubert talking together in front of the Claridge and went by singing, "Hi-lie, Hi-low, Hi-lie Hi-low."

**Horoscope For Today**  
What the Stars Indicate

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921  
Jupiter, Saturn and Mercury are in benefic aspect today, according to astrology. Early in the morning Mars is strongly adverse.

The planetary government encourages activity in most professions and lines of business. Jupiter gives promise of profit in commerce and manufacturing. Bankers and financiers should benefit by the rule today, which makes for conservative policies on the part of business men.

The conditions surrounding workers in factories and mills should greatly improve this time.

While wages in many industries will decline there will be a season of fair prosperity in many lines of work.

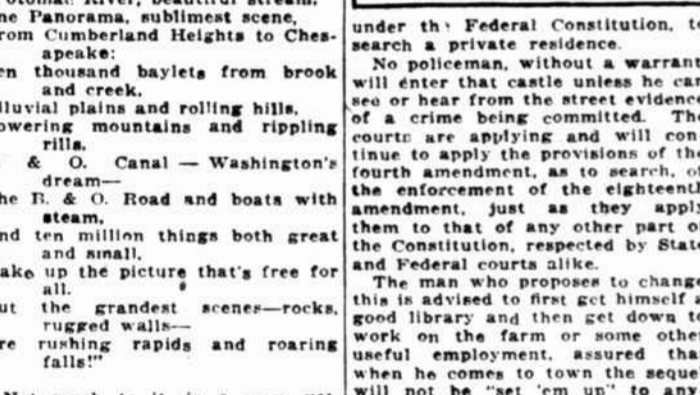
Warmer of diplomatic complications, so long foreshadowed, should be recognized as very near at this time.

Storms of great suddenness and severity will mark the autumn and there seems to be a menace for shipping at the end of this month.

Food will focus the attention of many men and women who will preach and practice wise abstemiousness.

**HELPING FATHER**

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**Open Court Letters to The Herald**

**Praise for the Potomac.**  
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
Now are you getting along with your book? The little "Pome" p-o-m-e, as you will observe is different from p-o-e-m, though spelled with the same letters, runs like this:

"Potomac River, beautiful stream. One Panorama, sublime scene. From Cumberland Heights to Chesapeake:  
Ten thousand baylets from brook and stream.  
Alluvial plains and rolling hills. Towering mountains and rippling rills.  
C. & O. Canal—Washington's dream—The P. & O. Road and boats with steam.  
And ten million things both great and small.  
Make up the picture that's free for all.  
But the grandest scenes—rocks, rugged walls—Are rushing rapids and roaring falls!"

Not much to it, in a way—yet, when you have seen the Potomac rising from thousands of springs high up in the hills and mountains and flowing by the force of gravity into one great stream, when you have seen the clouds, the sun and the thought of "The Beautiful Potomac" as I have, you will appreciate. I think that I have enumerated in "these few lines" a great deal that enters into a grand and beautiful panorama—a sort of kaleidoscopic scene slowly changing under the laws of nature.

At Harpers Ferry the Shenandoah and Potomac meet, have worn their way deep down into the great Blue Ridge, have torn out a gap in the solid rocks—the scene is grand and impressive indeed! Slowly and by degrees the great barrier has been broken down and carried away. The operation has been going on for thousands of years—and is still going on. But the time will have soon arrived, I think, when the work of nature will be modified by the work of man.

Great dams will be built in the not far distant future, no doubt, and the waters now running idly to the sea will be turned through great wheels and made to develop power for operating factories, mills, electric lines, lighting homes and doing the things which cannot be done without mechanical power. From Harpers Ferry to where the Potomac meets the ocean tides there are more than two hundred and fifty feet fall. This, with the necessary storage, would produce one hundred thousand horse power, twelve hours per day—and at times a great deal more. But one hundred thousand horse power in steam, twelve hours per day, would cost, in round figures, \$2,500,000.00. The interest on \$50,000,000.00 at 5 per cent.

When your readers take a mental trip "Through The Old Dominion with Louise Eldonrek" don't fail to show up Virginia's Great Power Streams. Notwithstanding the fact that the south shore of the Potomac River is the Maryland State Line, and that when you are drowned in Potomac waters it is a Maryland horror, that pronounces you dead, for all other purposes, according to a compact entered into by the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland and the United States Congress, 1793, those owning land in Virginia that comes to the Potomac river's edge have the same rights in the Potomac as those in Maryland owning land bordering on the Potomac River.

Yours very truly,  
G. W. KERNOLLE, M. D.

**Search and Seizure.**

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
The cry that is being heard for home brew and still, recently suggested by the House of Representatives, has led some who speak and write on the subject to ignore the real benefits of the eighteenth amendment.  
I refer to the saloon, or rather to its elimination. Stricken with biblical second death by enforcement of the law. What is and what is not reasonable search can well be left to the Supreme Court, which will also tell us the meaning of the words "drink" and "beverage," which in the evil days of the saloon were commonly associated therewith. Statutes of some States prescribe the manner of procedure.

**The Herald Scientific Notes and Comments**  
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1921.  
American Electrotherapeutic Association, annual meeting Hotel Washington today; 9 a. m. business meeting; address by Dr. Charles E. Sawyer. Address by Dr. H. C. Macatee on behalf of the medical profession of Washington; response by Dr. William L. Clark; presidential address by Dr. Bryon Sprague Price of New York; reports of standing committees. 12:30 p. m. manufacturers' exhibition. 2 p. m. demonstration: use of static machine by Dr. William B. Snow and Herbert F. Pitcher, and relative value of tubes with static machine, by Dr. Edward C. Titus. "Experiences with Electrotherapeutics in Urology," Cases by Dr. Victor C. Pederson. "The Diagnosis of Various Reflex Pains," by Dr. William Martin; "Puritus ani et Vulvae," by Dr. Herbert F. Pitcher. 8 p. m. banquet, with address on physical therapeutics in their services, by Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, surgeon general, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral E. S. Stimpson, surgeon general, U. S. N.; Dr. Hugh S. Cummings, surgeon general U. S. Public Health Service.

**JUDGES FOR NATIONAL HIGHWAY ESSAY CONTEST.**

Three judges will constitute a national committee to award the four-year university scholarship offered for the best essay written on the subject, "Good Roads and Highway Transport." In a national contest among high school pupils, conducted under the auspices of the Highway Transport Education Committee, which has headquarters here. They will be Dean A. Johnson, department of engineering, University of Maryland, chairman; Harford Powell, Jr., editor of the Weekly and C. H. Huston, assistant secretary, Department of Commerce. The scholarship, which has a value of about \$4,000, is the gift of H. S. Firestone, of Akron, Ohio, a member of the committee, offered at the request of his associates.

**RICE WILL HELP MEET COMING POTATO SHORTAGE.**

The prospective shortage of the potato crop makes potato a good demand for the rice crop as a substitute for potatoes. Rice can be made to meet the shortage, suggests the executive secretary of the National Estimates, Department of Agriculture. The prospective crop of 22,500,000 bushels of rough rice is equal to 921,000,000 pounds of clean rice, and to this must be added, comparatively large quantities of rice from the extraordinary large crop of 1920. Cuba, which usually receives large imports of rice from India and other countries, has stocks of this rice are greater than the ordinary ones.

At the per capita consumption of seven pounds of rice in the United States in 1905-1914 for all purposes, before the war, the production this year, would require 160,000,000 pounds, or 171,000,000 pounds less than this year's crop alone, to supply the needs of the country. There are, however, large quantities of rice in the surplus besides finding export markets or piling up domestic stocks.

When the potato crop is short, rice is an acceptable substitute for potatoes in food economy, when their price is high. The expected wheat surplus of this country has dwindled as the season has advanced. The Government's production was reduced by more than 50,000,000 bushels of this future surplus wheat during July, and at the per capita consumption of 6.2 bushels for 1921-22 for all purposes, the remaining crop as forecast for August 1, provides an average of \$2,000,000 bushels under average food conditions. Part of this may be taken as a substitute for potatoes, if price permits.

Great saving of fuel has been in blast furnaces by adding a small percentage of oxygen to the air used in the blast.

**Argentines Visit At Naval Academy**

ANAPOLIS Md., Sept. 6.—Capt. Enrique Feijoo, naval attaché at the embassy of Argentina in Washington, was a visitor to the Naval Academy today.

He was accompanied by Commander Aron Pereira, of the Argentine navy. The visit was of an informal nature. Admiral Wilson, superintendent, received them, after which they were escorted on a tour of inspection of the academy.

Two more additions were made today to the academy of officers. Commander J. S. Woods reported for assignment as executive officer in the department of steam engineering and Commander H. D. Cooke assumed the duties of head of the department of electrical engineering.

**BAND CONCERTS.**

Concert by the United States Marine Band at the Capitol this afternoon at 4:30. William J. Bateman, leader; Taylor Brown, second leader.  
March, "Star of the Guard".....Stiebert Overture, "Mazurka".....Wright  
Caprice, "The Interrupted Lesson".....Clarin Solo, "I Puritani".....Bellini Solo  
Musical Mail Radio.  
Grand Scenes from "Madame Butterfly".....Waltz, "Laguna".....Strauss Suite, "L'Arlesienne" No. 1.....Bisli  
K. J. Zimmerman, bandmaster.  
(a) Prelude: allegro deciso, tempo di marcia.  
(b) Minuetto: allegro giocoso.  
(c) Polka: allegro moderato.  
(d) Carillon: allegretto moderato.  
"The Star Spangled Banner."  
Concert by the United States Soldiers' Home Band, bandstand, Wednesday evening, September 7, beginning at 8:30 p. m. John M. Zimmerman, bandmaster.  
March, "Flag of Victory".....Van Rion Overture, "Turandot".....Lampro Caprice, "The Interrupted Lesson".....Gouldner Melange, "Songs of Scotland".....Lampe Fox-trot Espagnole, "Amprito".....Brennan Waltz Suite, "The Spirit of Love".....Hall Finale, "Swanee".....Gendreau  
"The Star Spangled Banner."